



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

the Institute of International Law, they confined its functions to those of appeal, and by an ingenious device have sought to prevent any undue attack upon the dignity of national courts. A party defeated in a court of admiralty of the first instance is given an election to appeal either to the Appellate Prize Court of the same nation or to the World Prize Court. He cannot pursue both remedies, and his own sovereign can deny him either.

Chapter IV of Sir Thomas Barclay's work is devoted to Declarations of War, and he expressed the opinion that, while ethically a declaration prior to the commencement of hostilities was desirable, it was improbable that any State would agree to require it (pp. 53, 58). The Conference, however, going beyond the views of the Institute of International Law, required such a declaration in favor of all neutral powers, before their interests can be affected by a state of war.

"It is the impossible which always happens," but on several points the path to what he may have deemed impossible was illumined by Sir Thomas Barclay's studies, and he may be said, at more than one point, to have builded, like most who work for the future, better than he knew.

S. E. B.

The Law of Suretyship and Guaranty. By Frank Hall Childs. St. Paul. West Publishing Co. 1907. pp. 572.

The subject of this review is a fairly successful attempt to put into understandable and elementary form the principles of the law of suretyship. The law is stated with clearness and appears to be stated in the main with accuracy. The treatment is, of course, along the traditional lines of the Hornbook Series. There is no attempt to show the historical development of the law, and no attempt to give either the reasons for or criticisms of the rules as laid down.

It would seem that the arrangement and outline of the work are in places capable of improvement. Chapter V entitled "Rights and Liabilities as between the Creditor and the Surety," certainly covers a great deal of ground, and might be broken up with advantage, or more helpfully subdivided within itself.

The attempt, peculiar to the Hornbooks, to reduce the law completely to a series of brief general principles, put into black type, leads here, as in other books of the series, to occasional misleading statements. The defect is not always cured in the text beneath. An elaborate attempt is made in Chapter I to distinguish by definition among the various classes of sureties. Such an attempt is bound to be rather unsatisfactory, because of the complicated nature of the relations of a surety, and because the courts have used the various terms in widely various significations. The attempt is not especially successful or useful in this book.

Taken as a whole, the work is well worth its cost. While it bears no resemblance whatever to a digest, there are cited nearly 6,000 cases. After covering general topics of the law, as the formation and construction of the contract of suretyship, statute of frauds,

and the various rights and liabilities of a surety, special chapters are devoted to sureties on negotiable instruments, official and judicial bonds, bail bonds and recognizances. An appendix gives valuable suggestions as to the drawing of suretyship agreements. An extensive index of 88 pages completes the book. A. L. C.

Select Essays in Anglo-American Legal History. By Various Authors. Compiled and Edited by a Committee of the Association of American Law Schools. In Three Volumes. Vol. I. Boston. Little, Brown & Co. 1907.

The purpose of the volumes, of which this is the first, is to present in accessible and convenient form those essays in legal history which are most helpful to one who desires to trace the development of Anglo-American law. With the exception of the last inclusion, a letter written by Chancellor Kent to a correspondent in Tennessee, which is not uninteresting, but which is in no sense a study in legal history, this plan has been adhered to. In selecting such essays the committee, of which Prof. Wigmore is the chairman, has chosen from treatises and periodicals those studies which seem to them to merit republication in permanent form. The result is that, with one exception, Mr. Zane's *Studies of the Bench and Bar of England*, all the essays have been previously published.

The subdivisions of this volume are arranged according to periods and when taken together constitute a general survey of Anglo-American law. The essays themselves are carefully and judiciously selected and the writers are, in the main, those who have done the most thorough and lasting work in this field. Among the authors included may be mentioned Prof. Maitland, Sir Frederick Pollock, and Mr. James Bryce. Appended to each essay is a bibliographical note which will be found useful.

In providing for this publication, the Association of American Law Schools, by its committee, has rendered a service to those students and practitioners who are interested in the historical side of their profession. If the two succeeding volumes bear out the promise of the first, this series will contain a systematic and scholarly arrangement of authoritative studies in Anglo-American legal history. W. P. A.

Fallacies of the Law. By Henry S. Wilcox. Chicago. Legal Literature Co. 1907. pp. 206.

"Acts criminal should not be punished by fines. This places a price on iniquity." "Many of the rich are therefore not afraid of the laws." "There are laws which forbid the doing of work on the Sabbath day, and thereby industry is made a crime and idleness enforced as a virtue. There are other laws designed to prevent persons from working more than eight hours in a day. These are of the same nature. Both tend to destroy civil liberty." "It is remarkable that the constitution of the U. S. gave to Congress the